Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 18, 1845.** | **NUMBER 205.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEM, MONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., tc

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.
March 28, 1845 202 r

REMOVAL.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 19 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.
April 4, 1845. 204 1year

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1845.

A.
Miss Jane C. Arey — Azariah Alexander
M. B. Abernathy — E. H. Andrews.
Robt. G. Allison.

B.
D. Barsh — A. G. Bennett
D. W. Barsh — J. & L. Brown
Rev. W. G. Brownlow, 2 — Fletcher Barber
Miss Jane Berry.

C.
Col. C. J. Cochran — J. D. Conolly
Mrs. Margaret Cannon — W. T. Carter
Sam'l. Crawford — C. B. Cross.

D.
Allen W. Davis — John Dameron
Mrs. Winifred Darnell — Miss Eliza V. Davidson
Mrs. Sarah Downing.

E.
Caleb Erwin — Mrs. Matilda Edwards.

F.
John N. Fuller — R. G. Flannagan
Mrs. Ann Frew — Solomon Fite.

G.
Miss Cornelia Gillespie — Wm. H. Gilliland
Miss Rachael Gould — Eli Griffith
Alexander Gibson.

H.
Miss Mary A. Holbrooks — Henry A. Hunter
David Henderson — Mrs. R. R. Holton
T. J. Holton — W. A. Harris
James T. Holt — D. C. Haynes
Thomas Harris — Isabella Henderson
Mrs. Sarah — A. Happoldt.

J.
Andrew Jamison — Margaret M. Johnson
Richard Jordan — Jesse B. Johnston.

K.
John B. Kerr — Andrew King
John Kirk — John M. Kerr.

L.
James J. Lawing — John Lawson.

M.
Mrs. Clarrissa McCarver — Miss Elenor McCraken
Adam McCahen — Charles McGinnis
Geo. W. McDonald — Mrs. Violet Monteith
James McCoy — Wm. P. Moore.

N.
Alex. Nelson — John W. Neal.

O.
Rev. M. Osborne — Miss Eliz. Owens.

P.
Messrs. R. & W. G. Pierce — Mrs. Eliza W. Parks
Mrs. Sarah Parks — James Prim
Jemrie Pead — Mrs. Pennman
Miss Mary Pehel — Col. J. W. Potts.
Geo. Reynolds 2 — Miss E. C. Read
Jery Red — John P. Ross
Dr. J. W. Ross.

S.
Rufus Shelby — John Simpson
Elizabeth Sample — Thomas A. Sharpe
Margaret Shaw — B. Franklin Shaeffer.

T.
Wm. L. Torrence — Miss S. J. Talmon
M. J. Tatum — Nicholas Tredenick.

W.
Calvin Weir — John W. Walker
Rev. J. G. Witherspoon 2.
AMZI McGINN P. M.

April 1, 1845. 203-3w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.

T. F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 r

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The taxing power in all Governments is most apt to be improperly exercised, and, therefore, should be most sedulously guarded. Whenever government has to substitute the *indirect* or impost system of taxation in lieu of *direct* taxes, to raise the adequate revenue for defraying its legitimate expenses, this tendency to exercise the taxing power unwisely and oppressively is greatly augmented.—Our Federal Government having selected the indirect system of taxation, as being more congenial to the genius of our institutions, it becomes the constituent body, now that their Representatives have selected this more subtle and complex mode of levying contributions for the support of Government, to examine minutely into the whole scope and operation of the impost system upon all of the great interests of the country. Because, even admitting that mode of raising revenue, when fairly and justly carried into practice, to be a good and proper one, yet, in its very nature, it is of all other systems most liable to be grossly abused. When *direct* taxes are resorted to, we know at once what each man, and each section of the country, pays towards the support of Government. Thus knowing what each one contributes we can easily detect *unequal* taxation as well as *unequal* disbursements. But it is within the power of Government to *tax* each man and each great division of the Republic *equally*, and yet, by *unequal disbursements* benefit some sections of the country at the expense of the balance. It is yet more clear that if you combine *unequal taxation* with *unequal disbursements*, you will confer the greater benefits on the favored few, and impose the heavier burdens on the oppressed multitude. But the evil may be aggravated in a much higher degree. For you may, as is unfortunately now our situation, under an impost system of taxation, not only effect the foregoing enormities, but, by its mysterious and refined devices, you may, while taxing one section of the country to aggrandize some favored portion of the Confederacy, also exact contributions from particular branches of industry to foster and enrich those employed in other pursuits. So, therefore, by a sly and subtle process of indirect taxation, imposed apparently for the equal benefit of all persons and all sections of the country, we find, both from theory and sad experience, that one section may be taxed for the benefit of another, and that some branches of labor may be unnecessarily burdened to enhance the profits of a favored one. When any community has to bear the evils growing out of this compound mode of taxation, it is no less the duty than the interest of the constituent body, to give the whole subject a thorough and impartial examination.

The doctrine of protecting American manufactures is urged upon various pretexts. Some of the champions of what is termed the "American system," say we must protect our American labor against the *cheap* pauper labor of Europe. This they propose to accomplish by taxing the *cheap* foreign goods when imported into the United States in *exchange* for our *agricultural* productions. By the way, I never heard a farmer complain of being able to purchase *cheap* goods. Indeed, the *more* he gets in exchange for his crops, the better for all parties. But, at the urgent solicitation of interested manufacturers, Congress passed a high protective tariff in 1842. As a consequence of that act, commerce and agriculture languish, and the people complain. And what think you is the cry *now* of these tariff gentry? Why, that *high* duties make *cheap* goods. Then, as their suicidal policy has *reduced* the value of our great agricultural staples, we propose to relieve them and the country from this painful dilemma by *reducing* the duties. If they are honest in their professions, they should most cheerfully accept our offer, since they admit that *their* protective tariff policy has had the fatal effect of *degrading* all classes of *American* labor, and thereby enabled *our* manufactures to manufacture *cheaper* than they can abroad. Strange as it may appear, they object to our *relieving* them from *low* prices, which was the very *evil* that at *first* induced them to *demand* a high tariff. They either played the fool in *asking* for *high* duties, or else they are playing the knave in *holding* on to them. It is, however, "contrary to the first principles of common sense, that any law making an *addition* to the *cost* of manufactured goods should be a *reduction* of the price," and it would be most cruel to suppose that the manufacturers were in fact such stupid fellows, that in their efforts to legislate in *favor* of *high* prices, they should in truth have legislated in favor of *low* prices. But we all know that *cheap* goods are, in the main, the result of *low wages* and *reduced cost* of the *raw* materials, in conjunction with the *low rate* of interest on the capital invested. These three elements enable Europe to manufacture goods at less cost than we can in this country. But if our high tariff has enabled our manufacturers to manufacture and sell their goods at *cheaper* rates than the foreign goods can be purchased at, we must conclude that *low wages* will follow *low prices*, that our capital has been rendered *less* productive, and that our *staple* productions have, by the introduction of the high tariff policy, been *reduced* in value. So, therefore, the *laboring* classes are *not* benefitted by the protective tariff policy, nor are the *producers* of the raw materials. But, on the contrary, the want of employment for the mechanics and laboring people, and the *low prices* of for leading agricultural productions, all most clearly demonstrate the prostrating and ruinous tendency of the high tariff bill of 1842. That bill has *reduced* the wages of labor by *destroying* the profits of agriculture, and it illy becomes its friends to say it has *cheapened* goods, when it has thus *destroyed* our ability to purchase.

We can only grant what is termed protection, or a system of indirect bounties, through the taxing power. No one objects to contributing his share towards defraying the legitimate expenses of Government, because they all equally participate in its blessings. But, when *indirect* legislative *bounties* are granted to foster any special class of industry—it can only be done by imposing a tax, in the form of *enhanced* prices, on the people at large, or any particular section, and for the benefit of a favored few. If a protective tariff confers *no* pecuniary advantages in the shape of increased prices to the manufacturers, pray in what other way can it or does it benefit them? The *evil* the manufacturers complain of is the competition of *cheap foreign* goods. Legislation is asked for by them to exclude or tax this, to *them*, much deprecated evil of *cheap foreign* goods. Certainly if we grant their request, those asking it must expect, by *taxing* those *foreign* fabrics, to be enabled to obtain for their *American* manufactures *higher* prices.

This being the object and the effect of protective duties, the agricultural interests and the consumers generally, are most deeply interested in knowing, not only the *extent* of the tribute levied upon them for the emolument of the manufacturers, but also in knowing the *depressing* influence which the high tariff policy exerts upon the value of agricultural staples. However much inclined our protective tariff advocates may be, *after* the passage of their exorbitant bill of 1842, to promulgate the absurdity that "*high* duties make *cheap* goods," yet experience and history both prove conclusively, that high duties *augment* the value of goods *above* the foreign market prices, while they *reduce* the value of our great *agricultural* staples, *impede our* commerce, and *diminish* the wages of labor. But why should the *people* object to purchasing goods at *low* prices? It is certainly the true interest of all to *purchase* in the *cheapest*, and to *sell* in the *dearest* markets. If the agriculturists who constitute, in fact and in truth, the great laboring class of this country, can purchase with their produce a *larger* amount of foreign goods than of American goods—or, in plain terms, if the foreigners will give our farmers and planters higher prices for their *produce*, and sell their *manufactured* goods cheaper than any one else, why should our farmers be asked to act contrary to the plainest dictates of common sense, and induced to *sustain* the passage of laws which *cut* them off from the *best* markets, and compel them under many disadvantages to resort to the *worst?*

Suppose a farmer, when sending his flour to market, needs for his family a given quantity of cotton cloth. He meets with a European merchant, and observes: Sir, I want to purchase one hundred yards of cotton cloth, and have but one barrel of flour which I can spend in that way; will you take my barrel of flour and furnish me one hundred yards of cotton cloth? The merchant accepts his offer, and both parties are mutually pleased and benefited. But a Yankee standing by, and observing what is passing, *caculates* he could make money faster by appealing to Congress to pass a law taxing the *imported* cottons one hundred per cent., which is about the present duty on cheap cotton cloth. The next season comes around, and the farmer takes another barrel of flour to market to get his supply of cotton cloth. But his European merchant informs him that Congress has, at the *solicitation of the Yankee*, passed a law taxing foreign cotton cloth one hundred per cent., so, therefore, he has to *add* that *tax* to the *cost* of cotton cloth; he, therefore, cannot afford to sell him one hundred yards, under the change of facts, for less than *two* barrels of flour. Thus, under the high tariff system, the farmer gets only fifty yards of cotton cloth for his barrel of flour. He complains of this to the Yankee, who gravely answers that the tariff opens to him a *home* market for his bread stuffs. The old farmer retorts, "that by your tariff, you force the farmers to pay you one hundred per cent. upon the foreign market price for your American cotton cloth, but you manufacturers do not give them in *return* one cent *more*, but, indeed, less, for their bread-stuffs, than they got for them *before* the passage of the tariff. Now your tariff, to be *just*, should require the *consumers* of our *bread-stuffs* to pay the farmers exactly the *same* rate per cent. *above* the foriegn market prices, as the *consumers* of *manufactured* goods are made to pay *above* the foreign rates. For all producers should be protected alike, and all consumers should be taxed alike."—The shrewd Yankee, thus hedged in, exclaims:—"Ah, my dear sir, I see you are somewhat of an *abstractionist*, for you first confer a benefit on the manufacturers, and then propose, by protecting your bread-stuffs, to take it away." The old farmer replies 'that every honest man should do as he would be done by, and if the farmers first help the manufacturers to get high prices, why should not the latter in return, be equally bound to aid the farmers in getting high prices, and then both would be protected alike."

In the great staple States, the *mechanics* of all descriptions are oppressed even more than the farmers and planters by this unjust tariff policy. For when agriculture is profitable, they share its riches; and when prices fall, they are thrown out of employment. The mechanics suffer, then, in a double capacity; for they are made to pay extravagant prices as consumers, while the system itself destroys the value of agricultural products, which alone afford them rich harvests, by presenting them full employment in their respective trades.

All departments of industry are benefitted by receiving ample rewards for their labor. The *working* man wants *high* wages—the mechanic *full* employment at *fair* rates, and the farmer and planter *good* prices. But the general effect of high duties on imported goods, is a *reduction* of the *wages* of labor, as well as the *value* of our great agricultural staples. If the converse of this were true, the protective tariff policy would, by elevating the wages of labor and the price of the raw materials, induce our citizens to abandon manufactures. But the tariff policy does, in fact, *diminish* the wages of labor and *reduce* the value of our agricultual staples, by depriving us, to a great extent, of our foreign commerce, and cutting us off from the best markets, and thus by *robbing* others of their just profits by its insidious operations, it accumulates wealth to the manufacturers. With great propriety, this whole system of *indirect* bounties has been characterized as nothing more nor less than a measure of legalized plunder.

In illustration of what has been stated, the annexed tabular statements are referred to; and as they have been carefully prepared at the Treasury Department, they may be relied upon as being correct. The facts which they present are clear and convincing, and the baneful influence of the high tariff policy upon the value of our great staples, Flour, Tobacco, and Cotton, deserve the most serious consideration of all those interested in farming and planting. The general and invariable consequence of a *high* tariff on imports, has been *reduced* prices of flour, tobacco and cotton. By a glance at the tables, it will be perceived that the *periods* of *low* and of *high* tariffs, are separated and properly designated, with a statement appended containing the *gross* result in each particular period, and also the annual average quantity, annual average value, and the annual average price per barrel, or per hogshead, or per pound. As these tables contain a great amount of valuable and highly interesting information, the constituent body may greatly profit by observing with what general exactness the prices of produce advanced or declined, as the tariff went up or down. Experience will satisfy all rational minds that *high* duties *increase* the price of the goods upon which they are imposed, and these tables clearly demonstrate also that *high* duties, by impeding and crippling our foreign commerce with unerring certainty, brought about a great *decline* in the value of our flour, tobacco, and cotton. Thus it is that the protective policy greatly *enhances* the price of what goods we have to purchase, while it at the same time greatly *impairs* our ability to buy, by diminishing the value of our agricultural productions. Nor can those engaged in agriculture make up the deficiency in their receipts, by increased production. The tables prove in the most conclusive manner that under the operation of high duties we may nearly or quite double our agricultural staples, and yet not realize as much as we did with smaller crops under a low scale of duties.

It will be found, on examining the following table relating to flour, that, notwithstanding the boasted demands of a home market for bread stuffs, which the advocates of protection pledge will be created by the operation of *high* duties, we exported, during their existence, annually on an average, a *greater number* of barrels of flour, and at *reduced* prices, than we did during the period of *low* duties. The following are stubborn facts, as the tables prove: our exports of flour averaged, per annum, from 1821 to 1824 inclusive, 909.370 barrels, at an average price per barrel, during that period, of $5 53. But from 1825 to 1832 inclusive, our exports of flour averaged per annum 1,017,152 barrels, at an average price per barrel, during that period, of $5 38. Here it is seen that, in the latter period, under the *high* tariff policy, we shipped more flour, and at less prices, than in the first. But we will hasten on to the next case in point. From 1833 to 1842 we exported an annual average of 946.287 barrels of flour, at an average price per barrel of $6 01 for the entire period. But though we exported, from 1825 to 1832, on an average per annum, 1,017,162 barrels of flour, and, from 1833 to 1842, only on an average per annum of 946.287 barrels; yet, strange as it may seem, our exports of flour, in the *latter* period brought annually into the country $222 141 *more* money than in the former. So, under a *reducing* scale of duties, the farmers received *better* prices for their flour, both at home and abroad. But from 1843 to 1844 we exported, on an average per annum, 1 140.024 barrels of flour, at an average annual price per barrel of only $4 60. Notwithstanding the great increase in the average quantity per annum, from 1843 to 1844 inclusive, over the former period, from 1833 to 1842; yet the flour exported in the latter, during *low* duties, brought annually into the country $441. 773 more money than the larger quantity exported since the passage of the present tariff law. The tables prove that, under both periods of high tariffs the number of barrels of flour exported greatly increased over the quantity exported under the low tariffs, while the facts, as to the prices of the respective periods, were exactly reversed. For though we exported fewer barrels under the low tariffs, yet the farmers obtained much better prices for their flour, and a much larger sum of money annually on that account, came into the country.

FLOUR.

A statement exhibiting the quantity and value of Flour, exported annually from 1821 to 1844 inclusive.

Years.		Barrels.	Value.	Average price per barrel.
Exported in Low duties.	1821	1.056,119	4,298.043	$4 06
	1822	827,865	5,103.280	6 16
	1823	756.702	4,962,373	6 55
	1824	996,792	5,759.176	5 77
	1825	813,906	4,212,127	5 17
	1826	857.820	4,121,466	5 06
	1827	868.492	4,420,081	5 08
	1828	860,909	4,286.939	4 98
High duties.	1829	837,385	5,793.651	6 91
	1830	1,227,434	6.085.953	4 88
	1831	1.806,529	9,938,458	5 50
	1832	864.919	4 880,623	5 64
	1833	955,768	5.613,010	5 73
	1834	835.352	4,520,781	5 42
	1835	779,396	4,394,777	5 63
	1836	505,400	3,572.599	7 06
	1837	318,719	2,987,269	9 30
	1838	448,161	3.603,299	8 04
Low duties.	1839	923,151	6,925.170	7 50
	1840	1,897,501	10,143,615	5 39
	1841	1,515,817	7.759,664	5 19
	1842	1,283,602	7,375,356	5 74
High duties.	1843	841,474	3,763,073	4 47
	1844	1,439.574	6,732,488	4 67
Exported in 4 years, from 1821 to 1824		3.637,478	20,122,872	
Annual average		909,370	5,030,718	5 53
Exported in 8 years, from 1825 to 1832		8,137,294	43,736,298	
Annual average		1,017,162	5,467,412	5 38
Exported in 10 years, from 1833 to 1842		9,462,867	56,895,522	
Annual average		946,278	5,689.553	6 01
Exported in 1843 and 1844		2,280.048	10,495.561	
Annual average		1,140,024	5,247,780	4 60

TOBACCO.

A statement exhibiting the quantity of Tobacco, in hogsheads, exported annually from 1821 to 1844.

Years.		Hhds.	Value.	Average price per hhd.
Exported in Low duties.	1821	66.858	5,648,962	$84
	1822	83,169	6.222,838	75
	1823	99.009	6.282,672	63
	1824	77.883	4,855,566	62
	1825	75,984	6.115.623	80
	1826	64.098	5,317,208	83
	1827	100,025	6,577,123	66
	1828	96,278	5,269,960	54
High duties.	1829	77.131	4,982,974	65
	1830	83,810	5,586.365	67
	1831	86,718	4,892,388	56
	1832	106,806	5,999.769	56
	1833	83,153	5,755,968	69
	1834	87,979	6.595.307	75
	1835	94,353	8,250,577	87
	1836	109,042	10.058,640	92
Low duties.	1837	100,232	5,795.647	58
	1838	100.593	7,392,029	73
	1839	78.995	9,832.943	112
	1840	119.484	9.883,957	83
	1841	147,828	12,576,763	85
	1842	158,710	9.540,755	61
High duties.	1843	94,454	4.650,979	49
	1844	163,042	8,385,555	51
Exported in 4 years from 1821 to 1824		326,919	23,010,038	
Annual average -		81,730	5,752,509	70
Exported in 8 years, from 1825 to 1832		690,850	44,771,410	
Annual average -		86,356½	5,596,427	65
Exported in 10 years, from 1833 to 1842		1,080,369	85,682.524	
Annual average -		108,037	8,568,252	79
Exported in 1843 and 1844		257.486	13,036,534	
Annual average -		128,748	6,518,256	51

In turning to the tables explanatory of the tobacco trade, we find a most extraordinary coincidence in nearly all the facts just explained in relation to the effect of *high* and *low* duties upon the *exports* as well as the *price* of flour, and that the *same* results attended the tobacco trade. A close examination of these tables presents to the mind a variety of important views. We find in the year 1843 a most tremendous falling off, both in the *number* of hogsheads as well as in the *value* of the tobacco exported. Indeed, in 1842, 1843, and in 1844, the annual average value per hogshead was *less* than at any three preceding years since 1821, and the aggregate *value* of the *entire* exportation, for *those* three years, was greatly *under* that of the entire exportation for the *next* preceding three years.—The annual average value, per hogshead, of tobacco exported from 1821 to 1824, was $70; from 1825 to 1832 it *fell* to $65 per hogshead; from 1833 to 1842 it again *rose* up to $79 per hogshead; and from 1843 to 1844 it again *fell* down to $51 per hogshead. Some may suppose the quality of the crop may explain this; but in our calculations we have embraced *long* periods during the existence of *low* and *high* tariffs, and it is fair to infer that casualties would as frequently affect the estimates on one side as the other. The price per hogshead, the aggregate value, and the number of hogsheads exported in each year since 1821, stand out boldly in the tables, and demonstrate how oppressively the tariff policy acted upon this great staple of the planters.

COTTON.

Quantity and value of Cotton exported annually from 1821 to 1844.

Years.		Pounds.	Value.	Av'ge price.
Exported in Low duties.	1821	124.893.405	20,157.484	16.2
	1822	144.675.095	24.035.058	16.6
	1823	173,723.270	20,445.520	11.8
	1824	142,369,663	21,947,401	15.4
	1825	176.449,907	36 846.649	20.9
	1826	204,535,415	25,025.214	12.2
	1827	294.300,115	29,359.545	10.0
	1828	210,590.463	22,487.229	10.7
High duties.	1829	294,837.186	26.575.311	10.0
	1830	298.459,102	29.674,883	9.9
	1831	276.979.784	25,289.492	9.1
	1832	322.215,122	31,724.682	9.8
	1833	324.698,604	36,191,105	11.1
	1834	384.717,907	49,448,402	12.8
	1835	387,358.992	64.961.302	16.8
	1836	423,631,302	71,284,925	16.8
	1837	444,211.537	63,240.102	14.2
Low duties.	1838	595,952,297	61,556,811	10.3
	1839	413,624.212	61,238,982	14.8
	1840	743,941,061	63.870.307	8.5
	1841	530,204,100	54,330.341	10.2
	1842	584,717.017	47,593,464	8.1
High duties.	1843	792.297.106	49,119,806	6.2
	1844	663,633.455	54,063,501	8.1
Exported in 4 years, from 1821 to 1824		585,661 433	86.585,463	
Annual average,		146,415,358	21,646,366	14.8
Exported in 8 years, from 1825 to 1832		2, 048, 377, 034	226.983,005	
Annual average,		256.647,136	28,372,876	11.1
Exported in 10 years from 1833, to 1842.		4, 833, 657, 029	573.715,741	
Annual average,		483,305,703	57,371,574	11.8
Exported in 1843 and 1844.		1, 455, 930, 561	103.183.307	
Annual average,		727,965,280	51,591,653½	7.087

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Jan. 30, 1845.
T. L. SMITH, Reg'r.

The tables setting forth the exports and value of cotton, annually, from 1821 to 1844, equally with those just examined, prove the singular exactness with which all of our great agricultural staples *rise* or *fall* as the duties upon imports go up or down.—The present very *low* prices should induce the farmers and planters to inquire into the *causes* that produce such injurious results. It cannot be ascribed to *over* production, for that has been progressing since 1821; and by casting the eye over the table it will be plainly seen that, though the supplies were annually increasing, yet, as the tariff policy vibrated from *high* to *low* duties, the *price* of our agricultural products also *vibrated*, in exact unison, from high to low. Look at the *increased supplies* of cotton from 1825 to 1832, and the *fall* in prices during that time, and then look at the increased supplies from 1832 to 1842, and mark the *rise* in prices in the latter period. But as soon as Congress passed the *high* tariff bill of 1842, behold how the price

of cotton has fallen. From 1825 to 1832 there was an increase in the cotton crop of about 75 per cent., and the price fell from 14 cents per pound—which it had maintained during the four preceding years down to 11 cents the pound. But from 1833 to 1842, there was a similar increase of about seventy-five per cent. in the crop, but the price *rose*, nevertheless, a few mills per pound. From 1843 to 1844, there was still about the same increase of seventy-five per cent. in the crop, but the price again *fell* to seven cents per pound. Certainly, in both instances, under *high* duties, the cotton crop, as there was about the regular rate of increase maintained, should, under all the boasted advantages of the *home* market, at least, have sold *as* high as it did under the *descending* scale of duties from 1832 to 1842. Thus we find that the *home* market does *not* enhance the *price* of our agricultural staples, but we are forcibly taught the fact, that as you *restrict* commerce, you *impair* the value of our *exports;* and on the other hand, that, as you *liberate* commerce from these restrictions, you thereby give an impulse to trade, and so *augment* their value.—When the agriculturists get *low* prices for their produce, you *diminish* their ability to purchase, or to give employment to others, and thus, by bringing about hard times in the farming and planting States, you force them to *consume less* and export *more*, though, owing to the blighting effects of the restrictive system, they get but *little* in return. So, too, hard times thus brought about, equally curtail the ability of all others to consume our staples, and the system which it was said would stimulate and sustain a good home market for our agricultural products, defeats itself.

In Great Britain they manufacture more goods by hundreds of millions, than will supply their home market. But they do not produce an adequate supply of grain for bread-stuffs. The former being in excess, not only supplies the home market, but leaves an immense surplus to be sent abroad.—Therefore, British manufacturers, seeing the importance of free ingress amongst nations, are in favor of what is termed free trade, that they may dispose of their surplus goods most advantageously. But the farmers, not being able to produce a sufficiency of bread stuffs to supply the home market, see that it is most to their interest to tax the introduction of grain into Great Britain, because, by so doing, they are enabled to monopolize the home market and force the consumers to pay extravagant prices for their flour. Owing to this state of facts, the farmers in Great Britain are the acknowledged champions of high duties. In the United States the facts are exactly reversed. Here we produce an excess of agricultural staples after furnishing the home market, and, consequently, have a heavy surplus left to send abroad. Thus circumstances make our agriculturists the champions for what is popularly called free trade, so that they may take out and sell their crops in the foreign markets, and make their purchases and return home with the largest amount of nett profits. But our American manufacturers, not yet being able to produce enough to supply the home market, like the British farmers, are prompted by an unjust desire of gain, to ask Congress to pass laws taxing most heavily the foreign goods when imported, so as to give our manufacturers a monopoly of the home market by excluding foreign competition, and thus place our consumers of goods here, as the consumers of bread stuffs are in Great Britain, at the mercy of the interested few, who by the force of unjust laws are enabled to control the home market and compel the people to pay them exorbitant prices. From this view of the situation of the two nations, it will be found that American manufacturers are identified in policy and interest with the British farmers, and therefore both are the davocates in their respective countries for high duties, to protect their particular interests, and thereby guaranteeing to them the monopoly in their especial line of the home market—while, on the other hand, it will be as clearly seen that the agriculturists in the United States and the foreign manufacturers are identified in interest and policy, and therefore both are the advocates of the fewest restrictions upon commerce, because each wishes to make the most profitable exchange of their surplus productions, and therefore both desire free ingress to the best markets. Let the agriculturists in America bear it constantly in mind, that the farming interest in Great Britain imposes the most intolerable burdens upon our productions when exported to that country, and that the manufacturers in the United States, in return, impose the most grievous taxes upon European goods. This *coalition* to cut down the *profits* of American agriculture can be most successfully met by associating the joint efforts of the farmers in America with those of the manufacturers of Europe. Nor, in seeking a redress from the oppressions under which they labor, will it be necessary to impose upon the other departments of industry. All they have to do is reciprocally to reduce existing rates of duties in both countries, and, by removing the hand of oppression, commerce and agriculture will assume their accustomed prosperity.

The late Zoll Verein treaty, negotiated by our minister, Mr. Wheaton, with a portion of the German States, contains the valuable feature of a reciprocal reduction of duties. The Germans propose to reduce the duties on our American staples, if we will also reduce the duties upon their manufactures. Let the principle of this treaty be adopted by the American Senate, and England and France—nay, all nations with whom we trade, would propose a reciprocal reduction of duties. This is the true and just policy, and will put our agriculturists fairly into the command of the best markets. This great principle of a reciprocal reduction of duties, if adopted, as it most certainly should be, will open out all the great springs of commerce, which the restrictive tariff policy is designed to dam up, and thus, by liberalizing trade, and stimulating a bold and vigorous circulation along all the great channels of commerce, give health, impulse, and activity to all the great departments of industry—these necessarily elevate, civilize, and enrich the people, making the country prosperous and happy, and all this can be attained by granting freedom to all, and inflicting oppression upon none.

A Member of the 28th Congress.

A Failure.—The New York Express says:—"A failure to a large amount was announced in the street on Saturday. The amount of the liabilities of the establishment are stated at $500,000 or $600 000. The house in question suspended in 1837 for a large amount which has since been satisfactorily arranged. The business of the house was with the South, and a good part of it was in Alabama. The notes held as security have been as good as any in market, and their misfortune is that their goods either remain unsold in the Southern markets, or that those sold have not been paid for. Other houses were reported Saturday to have failed, but from the hesitation with which they were spoken of, we hope the reports were unfounded. One suspension always gives rise to a hundred rumors."

A letter dated at Gallaher's Mills, Franklin county, Missouri, says: "Several very extensive and valuable Copper Mines have recently been found in this neighborhood."

Latest News from Texas.

From the Galveston News of March 22.

Immediately upon the arrival of the news of annexation, all the vessels in our harbor displayed the Star Spangled Banner and the Lone Star floating in unison from their masts.

Agreeable to the resolutions of the public meet of our citizens, the Artillery company, under the command of Maj. Bryant, and Lieutenants Crawford and Barnes, discharged the Annexation salute of one hundred minute guns, commencing just at 12 o'clock on yesterday.

We cannot possibly do justice to the several able and truly eloquent speeches delivered at the Annexation meeting of this city. We have, however, the promise of some copies for publication, which will be much more satisfactory to our readers than any outlines which we could possibly give. We are fully assured, that no public meeting of this city has ever been more numerously attended, or conducted with more order, enthusiasm, or unanimity.

It will now be expected that every man in Texas will speedily make up his mind and declare his sentiments upon the proposed measure of annexation. Although the Joint Resolutions which have just received the sanction of the U. States Government, do not embrace all the provisions, or give us that ample and complete justice which we could desire, yet they present to us no important or solid grounds of objection. We certainly could not expect the Government of the U. States to leave us our lands and yet assume the payment of our national debt on any terms, while the amount of it has never been ascertained by our Government; but it is left to vague and indefinite conjecture, so that in the United States it has been represented by men, supposed to be well informed in such matters, to vary from *fifty to one hundred millions!* And in regard to our public lands, the showing by this Government is still more indefinite and conjectural. So much so, that our best informed citizens differ widely in regard to the amount of our vacant territory. Upon the subject, therefore, of our Government liabilities and unappropriated public lands, all we could expect at this time, was that they should both be left entirely to our disposition, and this accordingly has been done. The question of boundary every Texian will be glad to have settled by the United States. If the United States could be supposed to have an interest in this matter adverse to our own—if we could be permitted to make the preposterous assumption, that that Government will have a disposition to narrow down and circumscribe her own limits, and enlarge those of Mexico, for the purpose of doing injustice to the citizens of Texas, then, indeed, we may object to this provision of the joint resolutions. If such absurd exceptions will be taken in spite of that complete identity and harmony of interest that characterize the two Governments—if the opponents of annexation are determined to find fault with every provision that militates in the slightest degree against our complete sovereignty and independence, as we expect they will, in order to be consistent with their own declared hostility to the measure—then, our short answer must be, that they argue against every proposed measure in detail, merely because they intend to oppose every possible measure that can be devised. And such, in fact has been the case up to this time. The Treaty of Mr. Tyler was opposed by our Government journal at that time, chiefly upon the ground, that it deprived us of our public lands. The Government journal at this time, is opposing the joint resolutions, because they leave us the incumbrance of our own debts, and impair our sovereignty. Mr. Benton's resolutions are objected to, because they settle nothing but the naked question of annexation, leaving the details to be determined upon by negotiation and compromise.—Mr. Brown's again are found very exceptionable, because they settle too much, and leave too little to negotiate. In order to satisfy such objection it is evident we must renounce annexation altogether, and we now forewarn the people of Texas not to allow their early attachment to the American Union to be weakened, nor those strong ties of interest and kindred to be alienated by such captious and designing arguments against the overtures of the U. S. nor by specious promises of trans-Atlantic friendship; and "stringent alliances" with European monarchies, from which this country is to be inundated with foreign wealth and Texas made the Eldorado of America.

To our friends in the U. States we will say, [and think we shall be sustained by the event,] that, at least, nine-tenths of the people of this country are planters and farmers—the bone and sinew of the land—including the early settlers, whose strong right arms and indomitable courage have triumphantly achieved our liberties—of those more than nineteen-twentieths look to their re-union with the great American family of States, as the sheet-anchor of their hopes. Single-handed and unaided, they have secured their freedom, and they want no foreign powers to guarantee their independence.—Whilst they desire the friendship of all nations, they do not expect unbought favors from any. They understand the essential elements of civil liberty, too well to be dazzled with the empty name of nationality, purchased at the expense of political dependence. Their desire is to secure a Government for the sake of its blessings and not its name. But if any name can have a charm in this country, the privilege of saying "I am an American citizen," is the proudest distinction known to the people of Texas.

ANNEXATION MEETING IN THE CITY OF GALVESTON.

Upon the reception of the undoubted intelligence, by the steamer New York, that the Joint Resolutions for the annexation of Texas had finally passed the Congress of the United States, a meeting of the citizens of Galveston convened at the Verandah, on the 18th instant—whereupon, on motion, Gen. Memucan Hunt was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. A. C. Hyde, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and upon motion of Gen. Hugh McLeod, a committee was appointed to draft Resolutions to be referred to a future meeting, and that a salute of 100 guns be fired in commemoration of the success of annexation.

The Chair appointed Gen. H. McLeod, Messrs. P. S. Merritt, A. C. Crawford, M. B. Menard, and W. Richardson said committee; and upon motion, the Chairman was added—and the meeting adjourned until Friday evening next at 5 o'clock:

Friday Evening, 5 o'clock.—Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting assembled at the Verandah; and being called to order by the President, the Committee reported, through their Chairman, Mr. Richardson, the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, among the earliest acts of the people of this country, after the Declaration of their Independence, and the glorious and decisive battle of San Jacinto, was the almost unanimous announcement to the world of their settled attachment to the American Union, and of their desire that this Republic should be re-united to that great confederacy of States.

And, whereas, our first and only application for re-admission was then defeated by insurperable obstacles arising from the want of recognition by other powers, from the customary law of nations, requiring that some time should be allowed to Mexico to assert her claims, and vindicate her pretended rights, and, also, from the universal apprehension by our friends, as well as enemies abroad, of our total inability to maintain that separate nationality which we had then just entered upon, in the fearful struggle with which we had to contend, for our liberties, against an ancient and powerful Empire—presenting to the world, as we then did, the most unequal conflict recorded in history—a handful of scattered colonists, in a state of destitution and poverty, contending against a nation numbering eight millions of souls:

And, whereas, our reannexation to that confederacy has since been procrastinated by the peculiar state of parties in that country, by the intrigues and machinations of political aspirants, and by various collateral issues, and circumstances, not only independent of the policy of this measure, but in opposition to the popular feeling of the nation.

And, whereas, the question has recently been referred directly to the people and by them our readmission to the American confederacy has been triumphantly and authoritively affirmed in the election of Mr. Polk, and we have just received the joyful assurance that their representatives in Congress have faithfully ratified the express will of the people upon this question, so that it now only remains with the people of Texas to determine whether they will accept the proffered Union, or take the chances of a seperate and isolated existence—Therefore,

Resolved, That we believe the people of Texas true to their early and undeviating attachment to the American Union, will hail with heartfelt joy the responsive invitation of the American people now extended to them, to accept the guaranties of that great Constitutional compact formed by our ancestors and immortalized by a Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and others, whose names are imperishably identified with the great cause of human liberty.

2d. That we looked with feelings of deep and intense anxiety upon the great struggle for our restoration, and upon the untiring and patriotic exertion of our friends in the U. States, and that we now congratulate them and the friends of civil liberty every where, upon the complete consummation of their labors in a final and glorious triumph.

3d That, in this triumph of justice, truth and liberty, we recognize the Hero of the Hermitage as foremost in the galaxy of patriots, to whom our thanks and gratitude are especially due, for his undying zeal, and powerful influence in behalf of our adopted country—may his last moments be blessed with the full realization of his fondest hopes.

4th. That we tender our unfeigned thanks to that bold and honest patriot, J. Tyler, whose official elevation has given him the direction of our destinies, and whose steady and preserving support of this great cause entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the American people. To him peculiarly belong the honor and fame of restoring his country's integrity. The many brilliant achievements of his administration will yet be appreciated, and illumine the brightest pages of American history.

5th. That we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the distinguished services of John C. Calhoun, whose gigantic intellect is only equalled by the purity of his patriotism, his blameless life, and entire devotion to the best interests of his country. His official despatches are marked by that power of research, originality and truth, which carry conviction, and command the admiration of the world.—He has been the Ajax Telaman of the true American policy, and will not be forgotten in 1848.

6th. That we shall ever remember the eminent services of Mr. R. J. Walker, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, ex-Chancellor Bibb, Mr Buchanan, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Douglass and other distinguished friends of annexation.

7th, That we feel ourselves bound to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Merrick, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Henderson, who have nobly renounced party dictation, and sustained the popular voice of their country.

8th. That we most cheerfully respond to the sentiments of his Excellency, President Polk, in his Inaugural Address, expressive of his determination to carry out the wishes of his constituents for the final consummation of this measure, and that we believe he will faithfully, honorably and zealously fulfil this solemn pledge, and discharge the trust now committed to him.

9th. That we recommend to our Executive the patriotic sentiments of President Polk, with the hope that he will feel it his imperative duty to use all proper, necessary and constitutional measures to co-operate in the most effectual manner with him, and bring to a full and final completion, and "at the earliest practicable period," the great measure of annexation, according to the well known and acknowledged wishes of the people of Texas.

10. That we deem it our privilege and duty to recommend to President Jones in the most respectful terms, the propriety of speedily calling a special session of Congress for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people in regard to the Joint Resolutions just adopted by the Congress of the U. S. and the further purpose of acting upon this important subject by a convention of the people of Texas, according to the provisions of our constitution.

11th. That we recommend to the people their immediately convening in their respective counties, declaring their sentiments upon these deeply interesting questions in primary assemblies, and indicating such preliminary steps as they may deem necessary and expedient in this great crisis of our national existence.

The meeting was then addressed in answer to the call made upon them by Dr. Branch T. Archer, Gen. Hugh McLeod, Mr. Thomas M. Joseph, Mr. Wm. Rhodes, and Col M. B. Menard.

The question was then put by the President, "Shall the Preamble and Resolutions be adopted?" when a unanimous response in the affirmative was given.

It was then moved and carried, that a committee of five be appointed to write an address to the citizens of Texas; and on motion the Chair was added to the committee which was accordingly named, to consist of the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. Richardson, J. T. Doswell, T. M. Joseph, Wm. H. Rhodes, and T. P. Anderson.

On motion, it was,

Ordered, That the public journals of Texas, friendly to annexation, and also the New Orleans Bulletin, Picayune and Jeffersonian Republican, be requested to publish the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions.

On motion of P. G. Merrit, it was

Ordered, That the friends of annexation be requested to make an illumination throughout the city on Saturday evening the 22d inst.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

MEMUCAN HUNT, President.

A. C. Hyde, Secretary.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS:

The New Orleans Jeffersonian gives a report on the authority of a passenger in the New York, that on the eve of the steamer's departure, a British vessel of war arrived at Galveston, bringing despatches to the British Minister. It was currently rumored that these dispatches contained an acknowledgement of Texan independence on the part of Mexico; and further that they enclose a proposition for annexation, from the British Government offering to Texas, in case of her refusal to accept the proposition for annexation, the admission of her cotton into British and Mexican ports free of duty for twenty years, with other commercial advantages, and a loan of £100,000 per annum for the same period. Upon receiving the dispatches, the French and English Ministers, who had taken passage for New Orleans, immediately disembarked and started for Washington, Texas. The effort is too late.

The Houston Star remarks that upon the impression, that President Jones is opposed to annexation, and that the Washington Register is regarded as uttering his sentiments upon this subject. The Editor says: "We have reason to believe that the articles in the Register are published entirely independent of him, and without his assent or dissent, as he troubles himself very little about the affairs of either of the editors at Washington. We have information on which we can rely, *that he is a warm friend of annexation, and disposed to make any honorable sacrifice to obtain it.*"

In confirmation of this, we observe that President Jones has appointed David S Kauffman Charge to the United States. Mr. Kauffman was a member of the late Congress, and Chairman of the Senate Committee which reported in favor of annexation.

The Houston Star observes thus upon the news: "The news of the passage of the annexation resolutions was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm by our citizens that has never been exceeded. The news of the victorious battle of San Jacinto scarcely excited such enthusiastic rejoicing. The sound of the drum and other musical instruments, the roar of the cannon, the loud shouts of the multitudes resounding long after midnight, indicated the ardent longing of our citizens to return once more under the glorious ægis of the American Union." And again: "The people almost with one voice call aloud for prompt and decisive action, and we are confident that the Executive will not be found wanting at this crisis. No mortal power can resist the decree that has gone forth. Texas returns like the lost Joseph to his parental bosom. May the Union be perpetual. Let us humbly hope that the All-wise Being who has thus far directed the Lone Star of our country through the murky clouds of war, has in mercy determined that it shall henceforth become the bright and glorious emblem of unceasing peace.

An Interesting Talk.

THE POSITION OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We copy below a long letter from a private correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, not because we suppose it has all the authentcity of history, but because it has a good deal of probability, and *certainly* a considerabl share of truth. We may even hope it is true in the most important of its statement—viz. that Mr. Polk has determind to cut loose from the band of demagogus who seemed of late to have got him in their toils.

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

Washington, April, 1845.

I have no doubt that you in the metropolis, have been very much puzzled of late at many of the removals and appointments made by the new administration during the last few weeks in this region. Indeed, those who are not in the secret and do not understand the real springs of action, are as much puzzled here as people can be in any part of the country. We have witnessed with equal astonishment, the removal of some of the most noted whigs from office here, announced in the same breath with some of the very bed-fellows of "old hickory," comprising removals made indiscriminately amongst the whigs, the Tyler men, the old Jackson, and all sorts of men, at a jump. The action of the new President and his Cabinet has indeed puzzled many, but I think I can unravel the mystery to you. There has been a series of intrigues amongst those philosophers who formed the Kitchen Cabinet of General Jackson, for the purpose of getting completely under their thumb Mr. Polk and the new administration. In the curse of affairs, Mr. Polk discovered these intrigues in all their ramifications, and become so incensed at the attempt made to dupe him, that he immediately went to work, and had all the chief actors in the plot decapitated at once, comprising Wm. B. Lewis, who was formerly a bed-fellow of General Jackson, and one of the leading spirits of his kitchen cabinet, and Thomas L. Smith of the Treasury Department, besides various other persons who expected to get office, but who never will, including Amos Kendall and others. Included in this conspiracy, and indeed one of its principal instruments, was Blair, of the Globe. Indeed that "organ" was the very pivot of the movement by which it was sought to control Mr. Polk, and to perpetuate the dynasty which destroyed Mr. Van Buren and disgraced the country during his Presidency. But let me come to the particular history of the whole affair.

Soon after the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, and about the commencement of the last session of Congress, these movements, secret and slow, began amongst the old faction of the Benton party. The intention was to operate upon Mr. Polk through General Jackson, and Mr. Blair's position gave him peculiar facilities for conducing the ingenious scheme. It seems that during the speculations of 1837, or about that period, several of the Donelsons, connexions of General Jackson, became involved in some not very productive land speculations, and in which Kendall and some others in this region participated. Prompted by a generous desire to assist his relatives, General Jackson borrowed a considerable sum of money from Francis P. Blair—some say $10,000—for which he gave a bond and mortgage on the Hermitage. This is the link which has kept up the intimate connexion between Blair and General Jackson, and which has been every now and then showing itself by some "private and confidential" note addressed to "Dear Mr. Blair" by General Jackson, and published in the Washington Globe. Starting on this, take it is understood that Blair commenced writing General Jackson as soon as the last Congress commenced its session, detailing to "Old Hickory" a variety of ideas and suggestions, expecting that of course Mr. Polk would in his turn receive the same cue from General Jackson. In this expectation Mr. Blair was by no means disappointed. It was a revival of the old practice of influencing General Jackson originally started under the name of the old kitchen cabinet, comprehending Wm. B. Lewis, Blair, Kendall and others; who, amongst other notable achievements, effectually demolished Duff Green in the confidence of "Old Hickory."

It is now well understood that Mr. Polk, soon after the last election, and before leaving Tennessee, had made up his mind to retain Mr. Calhoun in the State Department, for some time at least, but in consequence of impressions made by Mr. Blair in his private correspondence with General Jackson, and through the latter on Mr. Polk, aided and assisted by the influence of Benton and all his friends, Mr. Calhoun was allowed to leave the State Department upon the accession of Mr. Polk, without a single word being said to him, either for or against his continuance in office. Under the same influence it is also believed that Mr. Polk invited Silas Wright to any post in the Cabinet that he preferred. Mr. Wright refused. Then the post of Secretary of War was offered to Mr. Butler of your city, who also refused. The friends of Mr. Van Buren and Silas Wright expecting that Mr. Cambreleng would be called to office, were very much disappointed when they heard of Mr Marcy's selection. All these matters were in a peculiar position about the time of the inauguration. The correspondence of Blair and his confederates was diligently kept up with General Jackson; and, for weeks after the 4th of March, it is generally understood that "old Hickory" was in the habit of writing letters to the new President twice and thrice a week, giving his advice about every movement that was to be made, counselling this, and counselling that, and making use of expressions which had probably been heard previously in the mouths of private individuals at Washington, and whose origin and identity therefore were easily detected. The truth is, under the advice of Benton, Blair and his confederates had resolved to revive the old Kitchen Cabinet, composed of Amos Kendall, Wm. B. Lewis, Thomas L. Smith and various other agents and understrappers in Washington, with the view of operating on Mr. Polk and regulating every thing connected with the new administration, through the influence of General Jackson. A most extraordinary scheme it was certainly—the old Kitchen Cabinet restored by means of the old hero, who on the verge of the grave, and now almost in his dotage, could not refuse to swallow the information and advice and suggestions conveyed by Blair, who had loaned him money, and who thought he was serving his country and the glorious cause of Democracy, when he sent back the same information to Mr. Polk.

It was under this indirect and circuitous influence operating unknown to Mr. Polk, which caused him to allow Mr. Calhoun to leave the Cabinet in such an abrupt and unceremonious manner, which I verily believe Mr. Polk regrets to this day. Aided however, by female tact in the White House, the new President discovered that there was something wrong in these manoeuvers, and, like a man of great boldness and sagacity, he commenced at once the work of strangulation by removing Thomas L. Smith, Wm. B. Lewis and Dr. Jones, listening meanwhile with perfect nonchalance to the claims of Amos Kendall for restoration to some permanent place in the new administration. I have reason to believe that Col. Gardiner, who has been appointed Post Master here in the place of Dr. Jones, another of the old kitchen cabinet, is half and half connected with the same old clique, but time will determine whether he can remain in the position which he now holds.

Contemporaneous with these matters in Washington, an effort was made by some of the particular friends of Mr. Polk to set aside Blair altogether and to reject his newspaper organ. Accordingly Mr. Ritchie was sent for a few days ago and was here for a half a day, during which he had a long and interesting conversation with Mr. Polk. The first introduction of Mr. Ritchie to Mr. Polk, on his arrival, was quite curious. "Mr. Polk," said he, "you have made a mistake in the commencement of your administration—you have dismissed Mr. Calhoun too unceremoniously, when he was in the midst of an important negotiation. But the error is not yet irretrievable." It is now understood that the new administration must get rid of the Globe as an organ, and of all the other papers in Washington, and I have every reason to believe that in the course of the summer a new paper will be started, which will take the place of the Globe, and set it aside in the same way as the Globe did the Telegraph through which Duff Green attempted to control Gen. Jackson. Arrangements have been made between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Heiss of Nashville, respecting this matter, and Mr. Heiss is now north to procure materials for the establishment of this new paper, which will be in existence before the meeting of the next session of Congress. The printing of the departments will, of course, be given to this paper, and although Blair of the Globe has money, yet it will be utterly impossible for him to make headway against the favor and patronage of the administration and the disaffection of a large portion of the democracy.

From this historical sketch it will be seen that Mr. Polk has not only mastered and overpowered the various great cliques and their leaders, but has also demolished the attempt made by the old kitchen Cabinet to restore themselves to power and office and to organize a new system of retaining an influence over the administration by using General Jackson as their agent and tool of their purpose. Mr. Blair, since the discovery of these things, has looked as pleasing as can well be imagined. It is possible that Blair, Benton, and all their confederates may attempt to get up an opposition to Mr. Polk, but I doubt whether they will be able to succeed, if their movements be watched and developed to the people as fast as they come up.

Thus it will be seen that the mysterious and puzzling removals of Lewis, Smith, Jones, all members of the old kitchen cabinet, have been produced by a sort of revolution in the mind of Mr. Polk against the attempt made to govern him in the same way in which General Jackson was ruled when he was in the White House. I do not believe, notwithstanding what has been said in the newspapers that Blair was ever asked to sell his paper, or that he will receive any offer or favor from the administration. As for Amos Kendall, he has not a chance, and I very much doubt whether Colonel Gardiner will be able to clear his skirts effectually of contact with the clique which has been so detected and punished. Benton during all these movements, has been in Washington, and has been, I have every reason to believe, the principal counsellor and assistant of Blair in all these amusing intrigues.—This, then is the explanation of all the late curious and mysterious movements. Is it not very rich, as you would say, very amusing and philosophical?

In another quarter, Mr. Polk has freed himself of an annoying and intriguing influence. Duff Green arrived here a few days ago, with his trunk full of importrnt documents, from Texas and Mexico, on the subject of annexation. Immediately on his arrival he called on Mr. Polk, and requested him to suspend all action on anything relating to Texas, as he had wonderful information which he could communicate *gratis* on that subject. Duff attempted in the same way to give a direction to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and also that of Mr. Shannon in Mexico, and a similar effort got him into difficulty with Mr. Jones, the President of Texas. Mr. Polk, however, treated the self-constituted plenipotentiary general with very great coolness, and thinks that, with his present cabinet, he can himself manage his own affairs, so that Duff has not fared much bitter with Mr. Polk than he did with Sir Robert Peel in England, or President Jones in Texas. Duff will now probably spend the rest of his days mining coal in Cumberland Maryland. He tried indeed to get a number of patents from one of the offices here, securing some of the valuable mines near Lake Superior, but he failed completely. In consequence of this failure to settle the Texas question, Duff Green now goes about like a little roaring lion, telling us that Texas never will be annexed—that the government is against it—that the British agents are there—and that there is no chance for it now that they have refused to let him have a finger in the pie. I am very much of opinion myself that Texas annexation is in a bad way, and should not be at all surprised to see Mr. Calhoun sent to Texas on a special mission by Mr. Polk to finish in that republic what he so auspiciously commenced when he was Secretary of State.

In all these singular movements and intrigues during the last few weeks, Mr. Polk has not been very much aided by his Cabinet, for they do not seem to understand the complicated position of the *cliques* or the various efforts made to control the action of the new government. I am very much disposed to believe that Mr. Marcy is rather a slippery man, and lets out secrets too much. He seems to be in favor of the Globe, but he will have to conform to the determinations of the President, or march.

Thus it will be seen that *clique* after *clique*—coterie after coterie—intrigue after intrigue—have been nipped in the bud by the common sense, sagacity and determind resolution of the new President. The old Kitchen Cabinet is entirely annihilated. That *regime* can never be restored. In the course of a few months the arrangements will be completed, and the new paper be started, under a new name, with Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Heiss as editors. Whether they will attempt to organize an original kitchen Cabinet of their own, for the purpose of influencing the administration, I do not know. I doubt much whether Mr. Ritchie will consent to come to Washington, unless

he be gratified with a change in the State Department. At all events, the recent removals of Tyler men, have struck terror into the minds of all the government dependents, and taught them that Mr. Polk is a more determined man than they had ever believed, Poor John Jones and the Tyler men are coupletely chop-fallen—and the Globe *clique* is in the same predicament, and I have no doubt the work of removals and appointments will proceed moderately and without any bustle or noise hereafter. The President will bend all his energies, as far as I can learn, to the acquisition of Texas, if it can be acquired—the adjustment of the tariff question—and the setlement of all the other important issues on which he was elected. He, it is true, is not a candidate for re election if he can help it. The Nashville Union, without any authority, affects to declare his sentiments on that point, but it is no longer his organ in any degree. It is much more likely that the democracy will seek Mr. Polk as a candidate again, than that he will seek them.

The facts detailed in this long letter will explain the meaning of recent movements, and throw interesting light on the future. TALLEYRAND.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1845.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Our friends in this region of country, who desire to read a Democratic paper, will remember, that under the new Post Office law, they can get the Jeffersonian *free of postage* anywhere within thirty miles of Charlotte. This is a great inducement to those who wish to read to subscribe for the paper. We want a wide circulation during this summer, as we have many *facts* on hand we wish the people to read.

THE MINT.

The Superintendent of our Mint is a great fellow—a real business man. He received on this day week, from the Director of the mother mint, his instructions for putting up a new building, and on Monday after, he made a contract for the whole job, at a less cost than the government appropriated.—Our enterprizing fellow townsman, H. C. OWENS, Esq. took the Contract at $20,000, the building to be completed by the 1st January next. This is a good contract both for the government and Mr. Owens. The latter can make something by the job, and the government will get a good building at a cheap price. We shall now soon be ready to throw off the "yellow boys" again.

THE NEWS FROM TEXAS.

We occupy a considerable portion of our paper this week with the news from Texas. It is of the most gratifying character to the friends of annexation. No doubt may now be entertained, that Texas will accept the terms of Brown's Resolutions, and come into the Union. Even the Texas National Register, and the Galveston Civilian, the organs of the British or anti annexation, or yankee party, in Texas, now say that annexation is inevitable—that Texas will come into the union on the terms proposed. The feeling among *the people* of Texas is irresistably in favor of annexation.

It is a fact which should be noted, that every press in Texas which has hitherto opposed annexation, and advocated the forming a league with Great Britain, is edited by a yankee from Vermont or some part of the eastern States, and that every politician in Texas who has taken that side is from the same region. Even Dr. Ashbel Smith, the late minister from Texas to France and England, who we thought by his long residence in North Carolina, and his earnest professions in by-gone days, was thoroughly southernized, has opposed annexation, and was in favor of a league between Texas and England.—This is strange to us, but so the papers represent him. He is a Connecticut man, however.

But all the machinations of the British-Americans in and out of Texas will not avail. Texas we now firmly believe will come into the union, and the South have another glorious democratic sister to stay up her strength.

THE NOMINATION.

The preference expressed by our Democratic friends in Union, for the Hon. CHARLES FISHER as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, we are pleased to say meets the cordial approval of every Democrat in Mecklenburg with whom we have conversed on the subject. Upon this subject we believe there will be a perfect unanimity of sentiment among our friends throughout the District. 'United we stand: Divided we fall."

☞ Were our friends of the Greensboro' Patriot crazy, or inclined to fun, when in their last paper they call Elisha R. Potter of Rhode Island, and Gov. Fenner, of the same State, Jackson and Van Buren Democrats, recently converted to whiggery? Neither of these men ever belonged to the Democratic party; but both were always as bitter federalists as they are now. You can't break the fall of tyranny in Rhode Island by such assertions, gentlemen.

QUERIES.

☞ If a high tariff does not benefit the manufacturer, why do we see all the northern men engaged in this business advocating the system? If it makes goods lower, as our southern whig politicians say, why would the manufacturers want a tariff? If it makes the manufacturers *rich*, who does it make poor? Or, can a system of taxas make all classes rich?

It is said a gentleman in Petersburg, Va., has invented a one-wheel sulkey. A facetious cotemporary says such vehicles have long been in use in his section; but instead of hitching a horse, a *darkie* is hitched to them, and they are vulgarly called *wheel-barrows*.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We hope all into whose hands this paper may fall, will not fail to give a careful perusal to the article we this day publish under the above head. It is a plain, practically written document, replete with incontestible facts, which deeply concern every citizen of whatever condition or occupation.

There is probably no question which so deeply affects the citizen in every relation of life, that is so little investigated, and, consequently, so imperfectly understood in its bearings, as the system of taxation for the support of our federal government. Thirty-odd millions of dollars is collected annually for this purpose, and who pays it? It is collected principally under the tariff system—taxes levied on foreign goods brought to this country. Who pay these duties, or taxes? Certainly the people of this country—those who *consume* these foreign goods—the farmers, mechanics and laboring men. Then these classes of our citizens, from whom this vast sum is exacted, should examine the subject well, and see if it operates equally upon all.

By reading the article referred to, every one can see that our present tariff system does not operate equally upon all classes of our citizens, nor upon all sections of the country. To one class and one section it affords bounties and benefits; while to the others it is a burden, an oppression of the most grievious character. Does any one doubt this? Look at the facts—*the official facts*—set forth in the tables we publish. There we see that under a high tariff like our present one, prices of our agricultural staples go down and our exports to foreign countries are decreased. But as soon as we get a reasonable, or revenue tariff, prices of these articles go up, and our exports increase. The exports of a country constitute the barometer of its wealth and prosperity;—then whatever tends to cut off the exports of the farmer's productions, of course is just to that extent an injury to him. Cut him off from the foreign market, and where can he sell his productions and buy his supplies? At home, say the tariff advocates. And buy at double prices, say we. That was the original intention of the tariff, to keep away foreign goods by taxing them high, and thus force our working men and farmers to sell at home, at such prices as was offered them, and buy at just whatever might be demanded of them. This is the result of the protective policy; and who gets rich by it? What are the profits on capital invested by the farmers in their fields of the South? *Two per cent?* No, they scarcely make *one per cent.*, as a general rule. We can, however, tell more accurately what the northern manufacturers make on their capital, now that we have a high tariff.

The following statement is made by the Treasurer of the ten factory establisments of Lowell, Massachusetts:

Dividends of Lowell Cotton Factories

	Capital.	1844
Merrimack	$2,000,000	20
Hamilton	1,000,000	7
Appleton	600,000	6
Lowell	600,000	7
Suffolk	600,000	16
Middlesex	600,000	10
Tremont	600,000	15
Lawrence	1,500,000	16
Boott	1,200,000	11
Massachusetts	1,200,000	14
Total	$10,500,000	122

Here are ten cotton factories dividing *twelve and a half per cent.* (that is the average,) annually, clear of all expense—that is their nett profit on the capital invested. Behold these stubborn facts, farmers and laboring men. How comes it these men make such large profits on *their* labor and capital, while you are making almost nothing on *yours? It is the tariff system*, which our southern whig politicians advocate, and would have you support. As a "Member of the 28th Congress" shows you, that system, by cutting off the exports of agricultural productions, reduces them in price, for the want of a market—so it increases the profits of the manufacturers, by driving away from our ports foreign goods and compelling you to buy of them, at what, ever price they may ask. This makes you bear all the burden of supporting the government—makes you pay all the taxes, and grinds you to poverty, while the manufacturer is getting rich. Is such a system just? Ought it not to be reformed?

EDITORIAL CHANGES.

It seems to be generally understood at Washington, that THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., the veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is to take charge of the *Globe* at Washington, as the official organ of the new administration. We are rejoiced at this. Mr. RITCHIE is the very man for the post. Orthodox in his politics, independent in the expression of his sentiments, and ripe in experience, and possessing the confidence and respect of the whole Democratic party of the Union, Mr. Ritchie will be a tower of strength to Mr. Polk in the discharge of his arduous duties, and do much to perpetuate the ascendency of the Republican party.

"*The Madisonian*," has been purchased by Mr. JESSE E. DOW and THEOPHILUS FISK, both able writers, and will appear on the first of May, as "*The Constellation*;" and be devoted to the cause of free principles. We anticipate an able champion for Democracy in the Constellation.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

On the 8th instant, a dreadful fire occurred at Anderson Courthouse, S. C. The principal part of the town was consumed—five out of six stores, with nearly all the goods; two hotels, and several private residences. The loss is very large, but no definite estimate is given. The village is in ruins.

Wm. White, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, in place of Thomas G. Scott, resigned.

From Texas.—The Red River *Republican* learns from gentlemen direct from Texas, that the most populous settlements through which they passed were in a fever of joy at the passage of the Annexation Resolutions. When the news reached San Augustine, cannon were fired and public meetings were held in celebration of the event.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Is it not passing strange, that while the monarchists of England even are compelled, in obedience to the stern voice of the yeomanry of that country, to adopt a liberal revenue tariff system, or free trade as the Democracy contended for, we yet have a party in this free country—yea, a party in the South, the agricultural south, who contend for and support a protective tariff, that engine of oppression? But such is the fact. Our whig politicians cry out—"Give us a protective tariff;"—"Protect American manufactures against the cheap pauper labor of Europe." And how? By imposing protective duties, which act as a bounty to the manufacturers, and as a tax upon the farmer and laboring man who consume the goods. Is this right? Let us take a case:

A foreign manufacturer brings to this country a hundred coarse blankets, worth in England 50 cents a piece. They are taxed here under our present tariff 100 per cent. The foreigner pays the duty and puts it on the price of his goods, and sells them of course for $1. A farmer wants a dozen of these blankets:—what does he pay for them? One Dollar a piece, or *twelve dollars*;—whereas, but for the tariff, he could have got them for *six dollars*.

Then comes the turn of our manufacturer. By means of the tariff, he is enabled to sell his blankets for $1 which otherwise he would have sold for *fifty* cents, or the foreign manufacturer would undersell him. But who bears the burden? The farmer and laboring man who consumes the blankets. It matters nothing to either of the manufacturers, how high the duties are—*they* don't pay them, but the *consumer does*. And yet we consumers in the South are asked by the whig politicians to support a system which thus imposes burdens upon us.

THE ELECTIONS.

The State elections are just over in Rhode Island, and for once the advocates of free principles have triumphed in that hitherto benighted State. The candidates for Governor were both Whigs, but the late Governor, Fenner, was opposed to the liberation of Gov. Dorr from prison, and his opponent, Col. *Jackson*, was in favor of liberating Dorr, and was nominated by the Democrats. Jackson is elected Governor by about 150 majority. The Democrats have gained largely in the legislature, but not quite enough to give them a majority. L. H. Arnold and J. L. Tillinghast are elected to Congress—both whigs, but Arnold is a friend of Gov. Dorr, and beat the regularly nominated whig. This is doing very well for Rhode Island. One more pull and the reign of federal tyranny even there will be at an end.

CONNECTICUT.

This State has gone for the whigs all over.—Whig Governor, whig legislature, (as heretofore,) and four whig Congressmen. This is a gain of four members of Congress, and the delegation in the last Congress were all Democrats.

NEW-YORK CITY

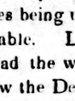
The City elections in New York have resulted in a glorious Democratic victory—in fact the Democrats have completely swept the city. W. F. HAVEMEYER, dem., is elected Mayor by over 16,000 over the whig candidate, Mr. Selden, and about the same amount over the present Mayor, Mr. Harper, the candidate of the Native Americans. The Common Council is composed of 15 Democrats and 4 whigs—the Natives being unable to elect a single man, save one constable. Last year, by the help of the whigs, they had the whole city government in their hands. Now the Democrats beat both parties combined. The New York News thus notices this grand result.

"The democracy swept the city yesterday with irresistible force. So complete a victory has never before been won by any party at any period of our political contests. The triumph of the nativists last spring was but a cipher compared with this brilliant achievement. Then the nativists left to the whigs only an assessor in the second ward, to soothe the bitterness of defeat. We have now allowed them—the natives—but a claim to a constable in the same ward, nominated and elected by the joint action of the whigs and nativists. This may be considered equal to about one-half of a trophy. Then the nativists had to yield to us five and a half wards; now, we allow to them not one, and to the whigs only two wards. Then Harper's majority was near 4,000; now Havemeyer's approaches to 7,000, showing a gain on the popular vote of over 10,000.—Havemeyer's majority over Selden is about 16,000. Indeed, Havemeyer lacks but a few hundred votes of having a majority over Selden and Harper combined."

A BASE SLANDER.

The following has been for months kept standing as an advertisement in the Jonesboro' (Tenn.) *Whig*, edited by the infamous Rev. W. G. Rrownlow.—We copy the piece, negro cut and all, just as it stands in the *Whig*:

"PASS IT ROUND.



"Keep it before the People that on Firday night, 29th of Nov. 18-44, there was an extensive *Negro Party and Dance* at *Chester's TAVERN*, in Jonesborough in honor of the election of Polk, that the *white* Locofocos, with their *wives* and *daughters* were ticketed—attended and mixed and mingled, and feasted with the *black wenches* and *colored rascals!*"

Does any one believe this is not a base slander on a whole party in that community? No exceptions are made—all the Democrats, and even their wives and daughters, are included! The scoundrel who could pen and publish such a piece, should be scouted from every community. The gallows is too good for him. And yet this man Brownlow is supported by the Whigs, and permitted to preach the gospel!

THE COTTON TRADE.

The receipts of Cotton at the various commercial markets in the Southern States for the year ending 28th March, 1844, were 1,562,603
Exported during the same period, 652,567

Consumed or on hand in the U. States, 916,036
For the year ending 28th March 1845, the receipts were 1,898,656
Exported during the same period, 1,141,148

Consumed or on hand in the U. States, 759,508
Increase of receipts, 330,053
Increase of exports, 448,581

THE MARKETS.

We copy from the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 12th, the following notice of the cotton market there:

"In our last weekly report, we stated the degree of firmness which governed holders of Upland Cotton, and that purchasers had found it extremely difficult to operate at all times at, and within the limits of our quotations, This firmness of holders has not only been fully carried out during the past week, but towards its close from the spirited demand which sprang up in the market has caused an advance of ¼c on our last rates."

The Mercury quotes at 5 1-8 to 7¼. Rice has risen a little. Sugar and Coffee remain at former prices.

No change to note in the other cotton markets.

The New York *Herald* of Monday says:

"Within the past six weeks there have been in this city a suspension of payment by six large mercantile houses, importers and jobbers, on liabilities varying from eighty to five hundred thousand dollars each. The failures of these houses has been directly produced by the immense losses on goods and the bankruptcy of many of their Southern and Western customers. The depreciation in the foreign importations of this port from the 1st of July, and the low price of all the staple products of the sections of country largely indebted to the merchants of this city—restricting the resources of the people of these sections and preventing them from paying up as prompt as necessary—have produced all the commercial embarrassment under which so many merchants of this city are now suffering, and from which several houses have been temporarily relieved by a suspension of payment. One of the importing houses referred to as having failed within the past few days, was largely indebted to foreign manufacturers, who will be the principal sufferers by this suspension. Last season this house imported very largely, and made shipments of Cotton from this and other ports to Liverpool, to meet their payments, but severe losses on imports of foreign manufactures and exports of Cotton, in connection with heavy losses on the business of previous years, reduced them to bankruptcy and suspension. One of the jobbing houses referred to as having failed, was, when the losses of the past season's business came upon it, still suffering from losses of the revulsion many years previous, and although its credit was good up to, and on the very day of suspension, there will hardly be a vestige left of its former wealth and resources. Its confidential creditors will hardly be paid in full, and their demands only amount to about one seventh part of the total liabilities of the concern."

LOOKING AHEAD.

A Whig paper was complaining the other day, that we had given cause for war to Mexico, and yet we were taking no steps to avert the blow, which she might aim at us. Is this so? Hear what an officer at Pensacola writes to Boston. It appears in the "Boston Times" of the 3d instant:

U. S. FRIGATE POTOMAC,
Pensacola, 24th March, 1845

"The Home Squadron are all lying here, consisting of the—

Frigate Potomac, 44, Captain John Gwinn, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore David Connor, commanding in chief the U. S. naval forces of the home and West India Squadron;
Sloop Falmouth, 30, Com. Sands:
Brig Somers, 10, Com. Gerry;
Brig Lawrence, 10, Com. Jarvis.

"We have orders to provision for a four months' cruise, which I construe into a probability that in two or three weeks, the fleet will proceed down the Gulf of Mexico, and show ourselves off Vera Cruz, and all along shore, *leaving the Mexicans to draw their own conclusions.*"

[The Priceton has also just sailed from Norfolk, and after taking in her big gun, will probably join the squadron.—*Enquirer.*]

Texas Cotton.—The increase of the growth of Texas cotton is as follows; In 1836, 500,000 pounds; in 1838, 1,400,000; in 1831, 2,200,000; in 1840, 4,000,000; in 1842, 8,000,000; and in 1845, 10,000,000 by estimate. This however, is but a small part of the cotton raised there. These amounts were taken from the returns of cotton imported into New Orleans, entitled to debenture. But much of the Texan cotton went through the Custom House, at New Orleans, all passing there as American cotton. A hundred thousand bales is the estimated cotton crop raised in Texas in 1844.

Augusta Chronicle.

The Washington *Constitution* says that a rumor is current and generally accredited in that city, that the British Minister, Mr. *Pakenham*, is charged with the negotiation of a treaty with the United States, "based upon reciprocal advantages to the products of each country in their respective markets."

Molasses.—The Savannah *Sentinel* of the 9th inst. says: "We understand that three cargoes of Molasses, consisting of some 450 hhds., of the brigs Prince de Joinville and Havana, have been sold since Saturday last, in this market, at 31 cents, four months; being an advance of about 4 cents in as many days, and making a difference to the owners of some three thousand dollars"

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Jno. H. Montgomery, Mr. DANIEL A. CHRISTENBURY to Miss MARGARET REBECCA, daughter of Mr. Andrew Moore.

On the 3d instant, in Columbia, S. C., by the Rev. James H. Thornwell, JOHN G. BOWMAN, Esq., Editor of the South Carolina Temperance Advocate, to Miss VIRGINIA CORNELIA, daughter of the late Turner Bynum, Esq.

DIED,

In this County, on the 27th ult., Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged about 68 years. By all who knew him, Mr. Adams was esteemed an industrious, generous, kind hearted, honest man, and his death is much regretted.

In this County, on the 11th inst., Mr. LORENZO D. PORTER, leaving a wife and several children to mourn their loss.

In this County, on the 7th inst., Mrs. ABIGAIL ROBERTSON, consort of Mr. Henderson Robertson; and on the 10th, Mr. HENDERSON ROBERTSON.

In this county on the 3d inst., Mr. HARVY C. HENDERSON, aged about 58 years.

Also, on the 5th, Miss ELIZABETH HENDERSON, aged about 49 years.

In Union County, on the 31st ult., Mrs. JANE M. DUNN, aged about 47 years.

Also, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ANNABELLA MORRISON, wife of Mr. James H. Morrison in the 45th year of her age.

Departed this life, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. ELIZA C. IRWIN, consort of Mr. Batte Irwin, in the 32d year of her age, after a short illness, which she bore with christian fortitude.

POST OFFICE.

THE Post Office in Charlotte has been removed to my dwelling House, nearly opposite the new Court-House. It will be kept open constantly for the delivery of letters and papers, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening—except on Sundays, when it will be kept open for one hour after the arrival of the northern and southern Mails.

AMZI McGINN, P. M.

April 17, 1845. 205-

POST OFFICE,

CHARLOTTE, APRIL 17, 1845.

AS heretofore, the mails at this Office will arrive and be closed as follows:

The Northern Mail closed at 1 o'clock p. m., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Southern Mail closed at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Lincoln Mail due at 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed next mornings at 6 a. m.

Camden Mail due at 7 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.

Providence Mail due 7 p. m., Saturday—closed at 5 a. m., Friday.

Steel Creek Mail, due Thursday 6 p. m.,—closed Tuesday 5 a. m.

Statesville Mail, due Friday 7 p. m.—closes Saturday 4 a. m.

Beatty's Ford Mail, due 8 p. m. Friday—closes at 5 a. m. Saturday.

Wadesborough Mail, due Friday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 2 p. m.

Chester Mail, due Wednesday 9 p. m.—closes Thursday 4 a. m.

Letters intended for those Mails which are closed before 6 o'clock in the morning should be deposited in the office before 9 o'clock the previous evening. For the other Mails they should be placed in the office half an hour before the closing of the Mails.

AMZI McGINN, P. M.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations,

which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will*, *for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 15, 1845. 205-

New and Handsome

SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a

RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES, VARIETIES AND PRICES,

which we intend to sell low for *CASH*. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell bargains, and as good ones as *can* be bought anywhere in this section of country.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. 204:F

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash prices for able bodied negroes, to hire till 1st January next.

J. H. KENNEDY.

Sharon, N. C. April, , 145. 201-F

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col. A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 F

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets,

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte. N. C., April 18, 1845.

POETRY.

SPRING IS COMING.

BY MR. NACK

Who was deaf and dumb from his childhood.

Spring is coming! Spring is coming!
Birds are chirping, insects humming,
Flowers are peeping from their sleeping,
Streams escaped from Winter's keeping,
In delightful freedom gushing,
Scenes, of late in deadness saddened,
Smile in animation gladdened;
All is beauty, all is mirth,
All is glory upon earth,
Shout we then with Nature's voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! Rejoice!

Spring is coming! come, my brother,
To our well remembered wild wood,
Flourishing in Nature's childhood;
Where a thousand flowers are springing,
And a thousand birds are singing;
Where the golden sunbeams quiver
On the verdure-gilded river;
Let our youth of feeling out,
To the youth of Nature shout,
While the waves repeat our voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! REJOICE!

"BRING BACK MY FLOWERS."

BY JUDGE R. M. CHARLTON.

A child sat by a limpid stream,
And gazed upon the tide beneath,
Upon her cheek was joy's bright beam,
And on her brow, a blooming wreath;
Her lap was filled with blushing flowers,
And as the clear brook bubbled by,
She scatter'd down the rosy showers,
With many a wild and joyous cry,
And laughed to see the mingling tide,
Upon its onward progress glide.

And time flew on—and flower by flower
Was cast upon the sunny stream.
But when the shades of eve did low'r,
She woke up from her blissful dream:
"Bring back my flowers," she wildly cried,
"Bring back the flowers I flung to thee:"
But echo's voice alone replied,
As danced the streamlet down the lea:
And still amid night's gloomy hours,
In vain she cried—"Bring back my flowers."

Oh, maiden! who on time's swift stream,
Dost gaily see thy moments flee,
In this poor child's delusive dream,
An emblem thou may'st find of *thee!*
Each moment is a perfumed rose,
Into thy hand by mercy given,
That thou its fragrance might dispose,
And let its incense rise to Heaven;
Else, when death's shadow o'er the low'rs!
Thy heart will wail—"bring back my flowers!"

Savannah Georgian.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LEROY SPRINGS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.

Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--F

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
UNION COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
February Term, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others,
vs.
Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication should be make for six weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. D. M'CAULEY, C. M. E.

Feb. 15, 1845. 99-6w

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned inlorms his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

MEDICINES,
PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41--F

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his servicos in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 "::::F

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.

R. G. ALLISON.

March 7, 1845 96::tmc.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--F

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by T. Goodlake, and for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 28th inst., a

NEGRO WOMAN

named MILLY, and her child 7 years old. Terms made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES T. MEANS, Trustee.

April 1, 1845. 203-ts.

POSITIVELY THE LAST
CALL

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845, irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90 F.

HEAD QUARTERS,
FOURTH DIVISION NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

Rutherfordton, March 12, 1845.

Special Order No. 2.

1. THE Colonels commanding the Regiments comprising the 10th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, will have their Regiments at their usual places of muster prepared for *inspection and review*, on the following days:

Montgomery Regiment,	Tuesday	13, May next.
Stanly "	Thursday	15, "
Cabarrus "	Saturday	17, "
Mecklenburg Regiment of Infantry,	Tuesday	May 20.
" Reg't of Light Horse,		
" 1st Reg't of Volunteers,		
Union Regiment,	Friday 23d May.	

2. Colonels commanding Regiments will assemble their commissioned and non commissioned officers for drill at least *one* day immediately preceding the day of review. The drills will be superintended by the Major-General. By order of

JOHN G. BYNUM, Maj. Gen.
WM. H. MILLER, Lieut. Col.
and Chief of the Staff.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant,	per bottle,	
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam,	large,	0 50
" "	small,	0 25
" Sanative Pills,	per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from pest experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ **ASTONISHING!!!** ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysentecry, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among, which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a n similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates,	Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.,	Concord,
by J. Hoke,	Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe,	Greenville,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss,	Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.	Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness,	Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchius, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F